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**AFGHANISTAN.** 17 Dec.—'Pakhtunistan'. Marshal Shah Wali Khan, Afghan Ambassador to London, said in Bombay that Afghanistan had no intention of annexing or in any way dominating the disputed territories but she would not rest until the independence of 'Pakhtunistan' was recognized, and an improvement in relations with Pakistan could not be achieved otherwise.

**AUSTRALIA.** 14 Dec.—Mr Menzies, Prime Minister, declared in a speech at Melbourne Australia's loyalty to the sterling area and her determination to maintain her economic ties with Britain.

**AUSTRIA.** 11 Dec.—E.P.U. It was disclosed that the European Payments Union had asked the Government to take drastic steps to combat inflation and stabilize the currency and had also recommended that the gap between imports and exports should be closed and credits restricted for commercial and industrial purposes.

**BELGIUM.** 14 Dec.—*European Payments Union.* The Government rejected a suggestion of an O.E.E.C. mission that Belgium should help to finance the rearmament programmes of other countries by extended credits to the European Payments Union.

**BRAZIL.** 13 Dec.—*Strikes.* The Government took over control of all Brazilian airlines because of a strike of employees which had been in operation for five days.

**CANADA.** 14 Dec.—*Exchange Control.* Mr Abbott, Finance Minister, announced the abolition of exchange control.

**CHINA.** 18 Dec.—Roman Catholic authorities in Hong Kong announced that the Bishop of Suchow had been arrested on 5 December. They also stated that another American Bishop had been beaten up for refusing to meet a demand for 40,000 Hong Kong dollars (£2,500).

**CONFERENCE ON MIGRATION.** 5 Dec.—A conference which opened in Brussels on 26 November and was attended by delegates of twenty-six nations decided to set up a provisional governmental committee for the movement of emigrants from Europe which would succeed the International Refugee Organization early in 1952. Sixteen countries agreed to participate in principle.

**COUNCIL OF EUROPE.** 5 Dec.—The Assembly discussed the possibility of establishing closer links between the economies of western Europe and the sterling area. Mr Hopkinson, British Secretary for Overseas Trade, suggested that a common policy should be sought by Britain and the Continent for exports to markets where there was much competition, particularly South America. Sir Arthur Salter, British Minister of State for Economic Affairs, replying to the debate

on the O.E.E.C., spoke in favour of closer association between the sterling area and the European Payments Union.

The Assembly passed resolutions calling for a common European policy on full employment and the establishment of a European Postal Union.

**6 Dec.—Reduction of Customs Duties.** The Assembly agreed by a large majority to recommend to the Committee of Ministers the successive reduction to a maximum of 35 per cent of Customs duties imposed by members of the Council on each other, and the limitation of duties on raw materials to 5 per cent, on semi-manufactured goods to 15 per cent, and on finished goods to 25 per cent.

**7 Dec.—Refugees.** The Assembly discussed the refugee question and agreed unanimously that the proposed European office for refugees should concern itself with the manpower problem in Europe.

**10 Dec.—European Army.** Speeches on the form of control for a European army were made in the Assembly by the Foreign Ministers of France, Belgium, Federal Germany, and Belgium. M. Schuman proposed a committee of men each responsible to his Government and therefore not wielding collectively over-riding powers. He thought it essential that the political instrument should balance the military control of the army. M. Van Zeeland also proposed a committee of Ministers under whom there would be, in addition to a commander-in-chief, a single commissioner or group of commissioners. Dr Adenauer said a European Parliament to control the use of the army and its budget was inevitable. He wanted to see European countries in a permanent political organ. He was optimistic that Britain would find practical measures for co-operation with European bodies once they were realities. Signor De Gasperi said he thought it should be made clear at once that an association of national sovereignties based on democratic constitutional organizations was the common aim even if not immediately practicable. He thought the organization for a European army should be a joint elected body exercising control through an executive 'college' and disposing of a common budget.

**11 Dec.—**The Assembly recommended by 74 votes to 22, with 5 abstentions, that each State appoint a Minister for European Affairs to represent it in formulating a common European policy. It rejected a French-inspired recommendation that the six Schuman Plan countries should draw up a federal pact which would create a European political federal authority, and decided instead, by 60 votes to 10, with 29 abstentions including all British delegates, to recommend to the Committee of Ministers the establishment of a central political authority with power over defence and foreign affairs.

M. Spaak resigned from the presidency of the Assembly. He said that his 'timid policy' had made him decide to regain his freedom and take his stand 'in the fight for a united Europe'. A resolution asking him to reconsider his decision was carried unanimously with two British Labour delegates abstaining.

**New Draft Statute.** M. Spaak then joined in the debate on the new draft statute, and after deploring what he described as the Assembly's

COUNCIL OF EUROPE (*continued*)

failure to measure up to historical opportunity, he urged the adoption of an amendment submitted by M. Teitgen (France) that instead of unspecified delegates becoming executors under the Committee of Ministers, a team of high commissioners with more vital powers should be appointed. The amendment was carried by 37 votes to 34 with 6 abstentions. British delegates either opposed or abstained. The Assembly then adopted the new draft statute as a whole by 61 votes to 2 with 16 abstentions.

*Austria.* The Assembly decided unanimously to invite Austria to join the Assembly.

**CZECHOSLOVAKIA.** 7 Dec.—It was announced in Prague that the central committee of the Czechoslovak Communist Party had unanimously approved President Gottwald's action of 27 November in ordering the arrest of Rudolf Slansky. President Gottwald told the committee that Mr Slansky had tried to build up opposition to the Prime Minister and that documents proved that he had conspired with the traitor, Otto Sling, and had been arranging to flee to the west.

It was also announced that two new members, Mr Kopecky, Minister of Information, and Mr Novotny, had been added to the Party's political secretariat.

14 Dec.—*Great Britain.* A Note handed to the British Embassy ordered the expulsion for espionage of Mr Gardener, an official at the Embassy, and his secretary. The Note demanded the immediate ending of spying activities.

**DENMARK.** 12 Dec.—*Defence.* Herr Kristensen, Finance Minister, announced in the Lower House that the three major parties had agreed to extend the period of military service from twelve to eighteen months. He estimated that a fighting force of 18,000 men would be ready by May 1953.

17 Dec.—*West Germany.* The Danish and west German Governments signed a trade agreement for 1952 totalling 1,600 m. kroner (£80 m.) on both sides.

**EGYPT.** 5 Dec.—The police opened fire on demonstrators in Cairo and Alexandria who were protesting against British action in the Canal Zone and against the Government for failing to fulfil its abrogation policy. In Cairo thirty demonstrators and six policemen were injured. After the riots the Government ordered all schools in Cairo and Alexandria to be closed till further notice.

The Minister of the Interior announced that total Egyptian casualties since the abrogation on 16 October were 117 killed (including 33 police) and 438 wounded (including 99 police).

A bomb exploded at the British Institute in Alexandria damaging walls and injuring one Egyptian student.

A stern British Note was handed to the Egyptian authorities in Suez after a bomb had been thrown during the night into the Army's water



filtration plant reducing the Suez garrison's water supplies to half pressure. In response to an earlier British Note delivered on 4 December an Arab village near the filtration plant from which a terrorist attack was launched on 4 December, was cleared of all its inhabitants by the Egyptian police.

Scattered incidents were reported from elsewhere in the Zone, including the throwing of two bombs in Ismailia.

A British Note was delivered to the Foreign Ministry protesting against the incidents in Suez on 3 and 4 December, which, it said, showed that lawless elements, out of the control of the Egyptian Government, were receiving active co-operation from the guard companies of the auxiliary police (Boulac el Nizam).

6 Dec.—An Egyptian Note to the British Government which was made public described British action on the occasion of the Suez incidents of 3 and 4 December as 'criminal aggression'. It alleged that the British opened fire and that the Egyptian police were compelled to exercise the right of legitimate defence. The Egyptian casualties were given as forty-three dead and ninety-nine wounded.

It was announced that Abdel Meguid Abdel Hakk, Minister of State, had been appointed to command all liberation battalions and to set up a military training organization. The Cabinet had allotted £E100,000 as a first instalment for the purpose.

The acting Minister of War and Marine announced that the Army, Navy, and Air Force missions on training courses in Britain would be immediately recalled and the contracts of British experts attached to the Egyptian armed forces ended.

7 Dec.—Gen. Erskine, Commander of the British troops in Egypt, announced that British troops would demolish several Egyptian mud houses in driving a new safe road through to the Suez water filtration plant which had become practically isolated from the British garrison in an area which had been the scene of incidents. After a meeting of the Cabinet in Cairo at which it was decided to reject the British request to demolish the houses, the British Ambassador was informed of the serious consequences to relations between the two countries if the operation were carried out. Gen. Erskine insisted on the operation, and the Egyptian Government thereupon ordered the Egyptian police to resist by force any attempt by the British to destroy the houses when building the new road.

The British Embassy described the Egyptian Government's action in delivering its Note of protest of the previous day twelve hours after it had been handed to the press, as a 'gross and unwarrantable breach of diplomatic practice'.

Confiscation by Israel of ammunition from French liner *Champillon* destined for Egypt (*see Israel*).

8 Dec.—The *Champillon* docked at Alexandria and the Minister of Finance ordered that she should not be supplied with fuel or water or take aboard forty-five passengers booked for France. The French Consul protested.

British troops began building the road to the water filtration plant

EGYPT (*continued*)

at Suez and demolished about fifty houses without interference from the Egyptian police. The Egyptian Ministry of the Interior announced that the position of British guns in the vicinity of the road-building had prevented the police from carrying out their intention of interfering with the operations, and the Suez authorities said that the Municipal Council of Suez had urged the Governor to avoid clashes between the police and British troops. A British spokesman in Cairo denied that British field guns were on the scene.

Two British soldiers were killed and one was seriously injured as the result of an attack on them in an out-of-bounds area of Ismailia.

9 Dec.—The Cabinet decided to dismiss all British persons in Egyptian Government service (about 500 officials and teachers) and to take over the lands of the Gezira Sporting Club in Cairo.

British troops completed the road to the Suez water filtration plant. The Minister of the Interior stated that the Cabinet was considering breaking off diplomatic relations with Great Britain because of the demolition of the houses.

10 Dec.—Foreign Minister's statement on British White Paper (*see France*).

*Persia.* A Note formally recognizing King Farouk as King of Egypt and the Sudan was received from the Persian Government.

11 Dec.—Foreign Minister on British destruction of houses at Suez (*see France*).

The Government received a British Note which stated that the new road from the British military camp at Suez to the water filtration plant had been constructed in order to secure access to the plant which had been attacked and to remove any risk of further incidents. The operation was in accordance with the British policy of doing everything possible to minimize the risk of clashes. H.M. Government were prepared to pay compensation to Egyptians who had had to move from their houses as a result of the operation. The Note also stated that Port Said, Ismailia, and Suez had been placed out of bounds to British troops.

12 Dec.—A British soldier was shot dead near Ismailia, and bombs were thrown at an army vehicle in Ismailia but caused no casualties.

13 Dec.—The Government announced the recall of the Egyptian Ambassador in London as a protest against British 'aggression'. They also announced the promulgation of a law providing for sanctions against anyone collaborating with foreign forces in Egypt, and modification of the law on the carrying of arms so as to make it legal subject to permission from the Ministry of the Interior.

It was also announced that houses should be constructed on State lands and given free to the owners of the houses demolished by the British near Suez, and that the London office of the Minister of Communications should be transferred to Switzerland and those members of its staff who were married to foreigners recalled to Egypt.

The acting Foreign Minister, Farag Pasha, informed the British Ambassador by letter of the decision to recall the Egyptian Ambassador in London. The letter referred to the Egyptian Government's con-

tinued protests, since 16 October, against British aggression in the Canal Zone, 'the last aspect of which was the destruction of the village Kafr Abdou at Suez on 8 and 9 December', and the Egyptian Government's attempts, in order to avoid causes of friction and subsequent bloodshed, to bring about the evacuation of British forces.

14 Dec.—A British official announced that the British Consul in Suez had asked the Egyptian authorities to co-operate to ensure prompt payment of compensation to those whose houses had been demolished at Kafr Abdou.

Two Egyptian employees of the British Embassy's Press Department in Cairo were attacked by 'liberationists' and then arrested by the police on a charge of inciting workers to return to the Suez Canal Zone.

Two shooting attacks were made by Egyptians in the Canal Zone causing injuries to three British soldiers.

A British staff car was ambushed north of Ismailia and its two occupants wounded.

15 Dec.—A British military goods train was derailed four miles south of Suez. Casualties were stated to be four killed and several injured. Scattered attacks were made on British patrols and personnel, and an R.A.F. wireless mast near Ismailia was partially blown up.

16 Dec.—It was learned that the Governor of Suez had refused, on instruction from the Ministry of the Interior, to co-operate with the British military authorities over the question of compensation for the houses demolished at Kafr Abdou.

The Minister of the Interior announced that the Government had agreed to release the property of the Muslim Brotherhood (believed to amount to £E200,000) which was sequestered when the movement was outlawed in 1948 after the assassination of Nokrashi Pasha. The leader of the Brotherhood issued a message to followers to increase the campaign against the British.

As a supplement to the British Note of 24 November, the British Ambassador presented a Note giving the findings of a military inquiry into the fighting in Ismailia on 17-18 November and the *post mortem* reports on the bodies of two British soldiers found in the Sweet Water Canal. It stated that the attack on 17 November was the result of the 'panic and indiscipline' of a detachment of Egyptian auxiliary police, that the attacks of 18 November were the outcome of premeditated attack, and that the two soldiers found in the Canal had been deliberately murdered in a 'cold-blooded and cowardly manner'. The Note also stated that the public decoration of members of the auxiliary police detachment responsible for the fighting on 17 November could only be interpreted as an endorsement by the Egyptian Government of their action.

17 Dec.—The Government delivered a Note to the British Ambassador which rejected as neither 'satisfying nor plausible' the explanations contained in the British Note of 11 December concerning the demolition of houses at Kafr Abdou.

Serag Ed-Din Pasha, Minister of the Interior, told the Senate that the Government had taken over the 'liberation battalions' because 'certain

EGYPT (*continued*)

elements' had infiltrated into them and were working for their own purposes 'and an armed struggle between Egyptians might have resulted'. He said that between 16 October and 6 December these elements had caused 122 incidents against Egyptian and non-British foreigners. He declared the proposed new law allowing the carrying of arms to be of great benefit, adding 'We have decided to use force to the last man in resisting any act of brutal aggression. Foreign occupation is the worst possible obstacle we must strive to eliminate.'

*Government Resignations.* Dr Hamid Zaki, Minister of National Economy, announced his resignation because of differences with the Cabinet over domestic and foreign policy.

A statement issued to the press by the British Military authorities quoted an interview given by Gen. Erskine to a press correspondent on 12 December. In it Gen. Erskine said that things were 'drifting in a most dangerous manner in the Canal Zone, and what happens in the Canal Zone has repercussions throughout Egypt'. He would like to see 'a period of silence in which neither side slangs the other'. He said Britain's position in the Canal Zone was militarily stronger but that did not solve the problem of Anglo-Egyptian relations.

Two British officers were killed and two servicemen wounded as the result of an attack on two British army cars.

18 Dec.—Further incidents were reported from the Canal Zone including an attempt to blow up part of a military hospital at Tel-el-Kebir and a bomb attack on a train near Nefisha.

Salah ed-Din Pasha, Foreign Minister, had a talk in Paris with Mr Eden, British Foreign Minister.

FINLAND. 15 Dec.—Parliament passed by 141 votes to 37 an Emergency Powers Law giving the Government wide powers to curb inflation.

FOREIGN MINISTERS' CONFERENCE ON A EUROPEAN ARMY. 11 Dec.—After the conclusion of a conference at Strasbourg of the Foreign Ministers of France, West Germany, the Netherlands, Belgium, Italy, and Luxembourg, M. Schuman, French Foreign Minister, told the press that the proposed form of control for the European army was a committee or council of Ministers, responsible during a provisional period to an assembly comparable to that set up for the coal and steel community, with commissioners in the various countries under the Ministers.

FRANCE. 5 Dec.—Details of U.S. aid (*see United States*).

6 Dec.—*Schuman Plan.* M. Schuman, Foreign Minister, opened the debate in the National Assembly on the Bill to ratify the treaty for the creation of a European coal and steel community. He argued that the advantages of the plan to French industry justified the risks, and emphasized that there could be no effective ratification of the treaty until the deconcentration of the Ruhr industries had been completed.

He underlined the possibilities of expanding production and of extending the community's export market.

7 Dec.—*Schuman Plan*. A motion to adjourn for four months the debate on ratification was tabled by four deputies (two Radicals, an Independent, and a member of the Peasant Party).

8 Dec.—*Schuman Plan*. In a continuation of the debate, M. Pleven, Prime Minister, summarized the political and economic arguments in favour of the plan, emphasizing especially the saving in dollars it would involve. He appealed for a decisive vote, saying that if the adjournment was accepted the Government would interpret it as a renunciation of France's European policy.

Following a demand for a roll-call vote by a Right-wing deputy supported by fifty deputies, the Prime Minister announced that he would make the motion for the adjournment a question of confidence.

10 Dec.—*Egypt*. Salah ed-Din Pasha, the Egyptian Foreign Minister, made a long statement to the press in Paris in criticism of the British White Paper of 29 November on the Anglo-Egyptian dispute. He objected especially that it did not contain all the relevant documents and so failed to give a complete picture of the case, and also that it had wrongly, so he alleged, laid the blame on the Egyptian Government for breaking off negotiations. The Minister denounced the British as trouble-makers wherever they set foot. He said the four-Power proposals were even worse than the 1936 treaty.

Three Powers' concessions in regard to German post-war debts (*see Great Britain*).

11 Dec.—*Schuman Plan*. In a concluding speech on the motion for the adjournment, M. Pleven gave figures to show how much more cheaply France would be able to buy German coal if the treaty became effective. The motion was rejected by 376 votes to 240.

*Egypt*. Salah ed-Din Pasha accused the British forces of having destroyed seventy-five Egyptian houses during recent operations at Suez. He requested that this new 'aggression' be brought to the notice of member States.

13 Dec.—*Schuman Plan*. The National Assembly adopted the Bill ratifying the Schuman Plan treaty by 377 votes to 233 (Communists, Gaullists, and some members of the Peasant Party).

14 Dec.—Dr Adenauer's congratulations on ratification of Schuman Plan (*see Germany*).

15 Dec.—*Tunisia*. A French reply to the Tunisian memorandum of 31 October on the creation of representative Tunisian institutions was handed to M. Chenik, the Tunisian Prime Minister, by M. Schuman. The reply affirmed the Government's strict adherence to the principle that French residents should be included in Tunisia's political institutions and that future relations between the two countries could 'only be based on recognition of the definite nature of the bond uniting them'. It stated that in the Government's view the plan for municipal reform 'constituted the first indispensable step in the development of Tunisian democracy' and that its application was a necessary condition of any other contemplated reform. The reply also stated that French residents



FRANCE (*continued*)

had been instructed to form a Franco-Tunisian committee entrusted with the study of a representative system to replace the Grand Council.

The Council of Ministers decided to terminate on 31 December the appointment of M. Perillier as Resident-General of Tunisia.

17 Dec.—*Great Britain.* Mr Churchill and Mr Eden, the British Prime Minister and Foreign Minister, arrived in Paris for an exchange of views.

18 Dec.—*Anglo-French Talks.* A communiqué was issued after the conclusion of Mr Churchill's and Mr Eden's talks with M. Plevin, M. Schuman, and other French Ministers. It said the talks had shown agreement on all international problems, notably the Far East, Middle East, and Europe. On both sides a guiding principle had been that all steps leading to greater unity in Europe should be encouraged. The British Ministers had welcomed the French Assembly's approval of the Schuman Plan and had reaffirmed H.M. Government's intention to enter into close relations with the High Authority on its establishment. Both countries were convinced that an agreement between the countries participating in the Paris conference offered the right method of integrating a democratic Germany in a purely defensive organization for European security. H.M. Government would associate themselves as closely as possible with the European defence community in all stages. United Kingdom forces under the direction of the Supreme Allied Commander in Europe would be linked with those of the European defence community for training, supply, and operations. They would stand together in true comradeship. The two countries reaffirmed that the only objective of the Atlantic community was the maintenance of peace.

Mr Churchill and Mr Eden left Paris for London.

Note to Russia on the Middle East Command (*see U.S.S.R.*).

GERMANY. 7 Dec.—Dr Adenauer's statement on German problems (*see Great Britain*).

8 Dec. *et seq.*—Debate on neutral commission to inquire into pre-election conditions, and west German delegation to U.N. committee (*see United Nations, General Assembly, Political Committee*).

*West Germany.* Dr Adenauer, Federal Chancellor, arrived back in Bonn from the United Kingdom.

9 Dec.—*West Germany.* The merging of the three *Länder* of Württemberg-Baden, Württemberg-Hohenzollern, and Baden into a new south-west *Land* was decided by a plebiscite in the three *Länder* concerned. The total number of *Länder* was thereby reduced to nine.

Three Powers' concessions in regard to German post-war debts (*see Great Britain*).

East German delegation to the United Nations (*see United Nations, General Assembly, Political Committee*).

10 Dec.—*West Germany.* The former Gen. Friessner resigned his position as provisional president of the League of German Soldiers.

E.C.A. The chief of the E.C.A. mission to west Germany informed

the deputy Chancellor of the decision to release 270 m. marks of counterpart funds for investment in the Federal Republic and 25 m. marks for western Berlin.

*West Germany.* Mr McCloy, U.S. High Commissioner, said in a speech at Frankfurt that there were heavy risks in the western Powers' policy of trying to create a free democratic community in Germany which could progress under its own steam. They had however reached the time when the Germans must be allowed to take action themselves in the protection of their own freedom, otherwise they would never develop the instincts of freedom.

14 Dec.—*West Germany.* The leader of the Opposition, Dr Schumacher, accepted an invitation from the Federal Chancellor to discuss current problems.

The Federal Chancellor sent a message to the French Prime Minister on the occasion of the ratification of the Schuman Plan treaty, congratulating him on 'a great victory for the European idea'.

15 Dec.—*West Germany: War Criminals.* Under a Christmas amnesty, ten war criminals were released from Landsberg prison by the British authorities, and thirty-five by the American authorities.

The bulletin of the Government information office raised the question of war criminals—the words were printed in inverted commas—and made various criticisms of the British authorities.

*East Germany: All-German Elections.* Herr Grotewohl, Premier, and the East German delegation to the United Nations which had returned from Paris stated at a press conference that they had declined to enter into a slanging match with the west German delegation but they had welcomed the opportunity of enlightening the United Nations as to who was hindering German unity. They repeated the east German view that only a German commission, possibly under four-Power supervision, was competent to prepare all-German elections, and declared that the sending of a U.N. commission would be a manoeuvre to hinder elections so that the Federal Parliament could force through rearmament measures before the German people could speak.

17 Dec.—*West Germany.* Speaking to the *Landtag* of Württemberg-Baden at Stuttgart, Mr McCloy declared that Germany's decisions in regard to the Schuman Plan and the European Army would be crucial. He gave the following reasons why the European community must be established: (1) it was the only reasonable prospect for European peace; (2) it was the only way to achieve and maintain a higher standard of living for the people of Europe; (3) it was the only way to ensure the continuing interest of the United States; (4) it would be a deterrent to the Soviet threat. He repudiated the idea that America wished to make Europe 'the catspaw of American policy', and emphasized that no one nation could defend itself alone or maintain from its own strength a developing standard of living for its people.

Dr Adenauer and Dr Schumacher met in Bonn. Among the problems discussed were the ratification of the Schuman Plan and all-German elections. Dr Schumacher said afterwards that the attitude of the Social Democratic party remained unaltered in every respect.

GERMANY (*continued*)

Danish-West German trade agreement (*see Denmark*).

18 Dec.—*West Germany: Schuman Plan*. The Foreign Affairs Committee decided to recommend ratification of the Schuman Plan. The seven members of the Social Democratic Party opposed ratification in its existing form on the ground that it was against Germany's economic interests and would weaken her position in the Saar. They objected especially to its fifty years' validity.

GREAT BRITAIN. 5 Dec.—Note to Egypt (*see Egypt*).

6 Dec.—*Persia*. A White Paper was issued containing correspondence between the British and Persian Governments and documents concerning the oil industry in Persia, covering the period February to September 1951. It included an explanatory memorandum and thirty-nine documents, of which only three had not previously been published.

*Germany*. Dr Adenauer, west German Federal Chancellor, had a talk with Mr Eden, the Foreign Secretary.

Egyptian Note (*see Egypt*).

*Defence*. Opening a defence debate in the House of Commons, Mr Churchill, Prime Minister, said the Government were examining the whole defence position to see whether full value was being obtained for the money and men provided and to see that every possible effort had been used to procure true economy together with efficiency. He announced a new scheme for a three-year engagement in the regular army to bring in a higher proportion of young men and so lighten the difficulties caused by having to send national servicemen to the Far and Middle East. He said that the greatest source of concern in the services was the slow progress in developing the Royal Air Force especially in the supply of the latest machines, and he reminded the House of the formidable nature of the numbers and quality of the Soviet Air Force.

Mr Churchill described the western defence structure as follows: 'Inside the N.A.T.O. Army there is the European Army, and inside the European Army there is the German Army. The European Army should be formed by all the European parties to N.A.T.O., dedicating from their own national armies their quota of divisions to the army or armies now under Gen. Eisenhower's command.' Difficulties had arisen, Mr Churchill continued, as to whether a European Army should be an amalgam of the European nations divested of all national characteristics and tradition or whether it should be composed of elements essentially national but woven together by alliance, common organization, and unified command. The technical discussions at the Paris Conference on the European defence community had proceeded smoothly and in great detail. When final conclusions had been reached, the British Government would consider the way to establish the most effective form of association with the resultant organizations. In this way a European Army containing a German contribution would stand alongside the British and U.S. Armies in a common defensive front. The European defence force and the British forces were both elements of the same western European defence system through their common

allegiance to N.A.T.O. So far as Britain was concerned, Mr Churchill said, 'we do not propose to merge in the European Army, but we are already joined to it. Our troops are already on the spot'.

Turning to the United Kingdom, Mr Churchill emphasized that the establishment in July 1948 of a U.S. air base in East Anglia for the use of atomic weapons against Soviet Russia, should that country become an aggressor, had added to the deterrents against war but had also placed Britain in the front line. He said that the Government had taken the first step in re-establishing the Home Guard; the Royal Observer Corps was being strengthened; and in 1952 recruitment would begin for a Royal Naval mine-watching organization. The regular military establishments in the country containing nearly 250,000 men would be given immediate combatant value. 'Our country should suggest to the mind of a potential paratrooper the back of a hedgehog rather than the paunch of a rabbit,' Mr Churchill added. In 1952, 250,000 men, mainly Z-reservists, would be recalled for fifteen days' training, and the R.A.F. and the Navy would also call up reservists. Mr Churchill admitted that the Government would not succeed in spending within the year the £1,250 m. to which they were committed under the increased armament programme of £4,700 m.

Mr Churchill said that the British Government would persevere in their efforts to harmonize U.S. and British projects for a new rifle since standardization must be a cardinal principle among the Atlantic Powers. On the question of a Supreme Commander in the Atlantic, Mr Churchill said he was not convinced of the need for such an appointment. It was essential that complete control of the reception end of trans-Atlantic convoys should be exercised by the Admiralty; conflict or duality of control here might be very injurious. He did not think that the definition of coastal waters around Great Britain which had been agreed upon was satisfactory, nor could the Bay of Biscay be treated differently from any other part of the approaches to Britain. Nevertheless, the whole problem could be solved, in his view, by further friendly discussion. Mr Churchill then announced that his Government had taken over a production programme for the manufacture of the atomic bomb in which considerable progress had been made under the previous Government. Mr Churchill told the House that more than 100,000 men were deployed in Malaya, including 25,000 British troops, more than 10,000 Gurkhas, 7,000 other soldiers, 60,000 police, and many part-time auxiliary police. The bandits were said to number between 3,500 and 5,000.

*Bamangwato Succession.* Mr Foster, Parliamentary Under-Secretary, Commonwealth Relations, stated in the House of Commons that, as soon as Tshekedi Khama's exclusion from the political life of the Bamangwato was shown to be effective, he would be allowed progressively greater freedom to look after his private interests in the reserve, and ultimately if all went well, to live there. As regards Seretse Khama, the Government would adhere to the policy of the previous Government, as set forth in the White Paper of March 1950.

The reports of the three observers who visited Bechuanaland in

GREAT BRITAIN (*continued*)

July were published as a White Paper (Cmd. 8423). All three stated that the majority of the tribe would not acquiesce in Tshekedi's return, but one observer expressed the opinion that they would do so if Seretse were also permitted to return in his capacity as chief.

7 Dec.—*West Germany*. Dr Adenauer was received by the King. Later, at a press conference and a luncheon he expressed satisfaction at his reception and with the results of his visit to England, the main purpose of which had been to create a good atmosphere between the two countries. He answered questions on the attitude of the Federal Republic towards the Jews, concerning reports on the resurgence of nationalism in west Germany and on territorial problems. He said that Germany could not agree to be deprived of the territories beyond the Oder-Neisse line but they were a matter for settlement at the Peace Treaty, and Germany would then bear in mind the importance to the west of a friendly Poland. The Saar question would settle itself, he believed, as the integration of Europe and the ties between France and Germany developed. On the British Government's attitude to the European Army, Dr Adenauer said that the negotiations in Paris envisaged a treaty without Britain, but he believed that once the European defence community had been created she would enter into a relationship with it.

10 Dec.—*Egyptian criticism of British White Paper (see France)*. *Counsellors of State*. The King revoked the appointment of Counsellors of State made on 27 September.

*German Debts*. The Treasury issued a statement announcing that on the conclusion of meetings in London between the Tripartite Commission on German debts and a German delegation, the delegation had been informed of the three Governments' decisions to make concessions in respect of German post-war debts on the understanding that they should be conditional on a satisfactory settlement of Germany's pre-war debts. The concessions were as follows: the U.K. Government would accept £150 m. in settlement of their claim of £201 m.; all interest on the £150 m. to be waived; and repayment accepted over twenty years in equal annuities of £7.5 m.; the French Government would accept \$11,840,000 in settlement of their claim of \$15,700,000; all interest on the \$11,840,000 to be waived; and repayment accepted over twenty years in French francs in equal annuities at the rate of \$592,000: the U.S. Government would accept approximately \$1,200 m. in settlement of their claim of \$3,200 m.; interest on the \$1,200 m. to be at the rate of 2½ per cent per annum; and repayment accepted in thirty-five annual instalments of about \$52 m. each. The German delegation were informed that the three Governments understood that no counter-claims would be presented against them in connection with their post-war activities in Germany and that they considered that as a result of the concessions an adequate economic and financial basis for the settlement of Germany's pre-war debts had been achieved.

11 Dec.—*British Note to Egypt re construction of new road at Suez (see Egypt)*.



12 Dec.—*Jordan*. A Jordan financial delegation left London for Jordan after having obtained an assurance of the British Government's support for the Jordan development plan and an offer of some financial assistance subject to Parliamentary approval.

13 Dec.—*Egyptian* letter recalling Egyptian Ambassador in London (see *Egypt*).

14 Dec.—*Czech* expulsion of British official for alleged espionage (see *Czechoslovakia*).

*Poland*. The B.B.C. announced that measures would be taken from 16 December to counter jamming of its Polish-language broadcasts.

*Egypt*. The Egyptian Ambassador handed to the Foreign Secretary a Note announcing his recall from London.

15 Dec.—*U.S. and Canadian Loans*. The Treasury announced that the first year's interest and instalment of principal on the U.S. and Canadian loans and the Lease-Lend settlement would be paid in full.

*Foreign Exchange*. It was announced that the London Foreign Exchange Market (which was closed in 1939) would reopen on 17 December for forward dealing in currencies.

16 Dec.—Mr Churchill and Mr Eden left London for Paris.

British Note to Egypt on events of 17–18 November in Ismailia (see *Egypt*).

18 Dec.—Statement on Anglo-French talks (see *France*).

*Egypt*. Mr Eden had talks in Paris with Salah ed-Din Pasha, Egyptian Foreign Minister, and with Sir Mohammad Zafrullah Khan, Foreign Minister of Pakistan.

Judgement in Anglo-Norwegian fisheries dispute (see *United Nations, International Court of Justice*).

Note to Russia on the Middle East Command (see *U.S.S.R.*).

*GREECE*. 7 Dec.—Dissolution of U.N. Special Commission on the Balkans and formation of new sub-committee (see *United Nations, General Assembly*).

8 Dec.—The supreme tribunal for the elections ruled that the election of six E.D.A. deputies, three of whom were in prison for treason and three in exile, was invalid on the ground that 'they did not possess lawful qualifications for standing'.

*HONG KONG*. 12 Dec.—Mr Lyttelton, Colonial Secretary, arrived in Hong Kong from Singapore.

14 Dec.—Mr Lyttelton declared in a speech at Kowloon the Government's intention to maintain their position in Hong Kong and to discharge to the utmost their responsibilities towards the colony in defence and welfare.

*HUNGARY*. 9 Dec.—*United States*. Newspapers in Budapest published accounts of press receptions held the previous week by Hungarian diplomats in London, Paris, and Vienna, at which a White Book charging the United States with interference in Hungary's internal affairs had been presented.

HUNGARY (*continued*)

11 Dec.—*United States*. A Note to the United States described as unsatisfactory the U.S. reply to the Hungarian protest of 3 December concerning the violation of Hungarian air space by a U.S. aircraft. It demanded the severe punishment of persons responsible and said that the dispatch of spies and diversionists to another State in peace time was contrary to international law and courtesy.

12 Dec.—A Communist broadcast announced that Mgr Gyulo Matrai, Vicar-General of the archdiocese of Esztergom since the imprisonment of Cardinal Mindszenty, had been sentenced to two years' imprisonment for 'abuse of alcoholics'.

18 Dec.—*United States*. Mr Kiss, Foreign Minister, said in the National Assembly that it was useless for the United States to deny their 'aggressive plans and hostile activities' against Hungary in view of the authorization in the 1951 Mutual Security Act of \$100 m. for subversive activities in the people's democracies. He said the violation of Hungarian air space by a U.S. aircraft, and the dropping of two spies in Rumania on 18 October were closely connected with the new law.

INDIA. 5 Dec.—*Pakistan*. A strong protest was sent to Pakistan following the refusal of the Pakistan authorities to allow an Indian plane to fly over the North-West Frontier Province on its first scheduled flight from India to Kabul. The plane which had stopped at Karachi for refuelling was refused clearance to proceed to Zahidan (Persia).

INDO-CHINA. 10 Dec.—*Viet-Minh* forces launched a major offensive on the Black River near Tu-Vu, about twenty-five miles west of Hanoi, in an attempt to recapture Hoa-Binh and loosen the French hold on their supply route in the south-western sector of the Red River delta.

Another strong Viet-Minh attack, in the Phat Diem region in the extreme south-west of the delta, was repulsed.

15 Dec.—The battle for Hoa-Binh ended in a complete victory for the French and Viet-Nameese forces. Viet-Minh casualties were estimated at 7,000 of which half were killed. French and Viet-Nameese losses were stated to be fewer than 350.

INTERNATIONAL AIR TRANSPORT ASSOCIATION. 5 Dec.—The eleven trans-atlantic airline operating companies, which had been meeting at Nice since 27 November under the aegis of the I.A.T.A., reached agreement on the introduction of tourist fares on the Atlantic route in 1952.

ISRAEL. 5 Dec.—*Potash Agreement*. Mr Kaplan, Finance Minister, announced in the Knesset that an agreement had been reached between an inter-ministerial committee and the (British-registered) Palestine Potash Company for the re-opening of the potash works at Sodom on the Dead Sea.

*Budget*. Mr Kaplan presented to the Knesset the Budget for the fiscal year 1951-2. He said the country's economic situation had become

worse in the past eight months and that ruthless austerity must continue. He saw prospects of an improvement, however, and predicted economic independence within six to ten years. Mr Kaplan dealt with the ordinary budget of £113 m. (Israel), the special development budget of £85 m., and that part of the secret defence budget which was financed from the ordinary budget and which amounted to £38 m. He said he had balanced all three budgets without recourse to such inflationary devices as an issue of Treasury bills and land bonds.

7 Dec.—It was announced at Tel Aviv that 150,000 rounds of 20 mm. ammunition destined for Egypt had been removed by the authorities from the French liner *Champollion* at Haifa.

9 Dec.—*Potash Agreement*. The Israeli Cabinet ratified the agreement reached on 5 December.

U.S.S.R. A Note in reply to the Soviet Note of 21 November concerning Israel's participation in a Middle East Command was delivered in Moscow. It was understood that it emphasized that Israel's policy was largely determined by its need not merely to ensure national security but also to receive into the State all Jews wishing to enter.

11 Dec.—U.S. Aid (*see United States*).

17 Dec.—*Syria*. The Government announced that two Israeli fishermen on the Sea of Galilee were shot dead by Syrian rifle and mortar fire on 16 December. An urgent meeting of the Mixed Armistice Commission had been demanded.

ITALY. 6 Dec.—*Defence: North Atlantic Treaty*. Two destroyers and six gunboats, given by the United States under the North Atlantic Treaty, were handed over to Italy.

7 Dec.—*Treaty Revision*. The text was made public of a Note sent by the Italian Government to the twenty-one signatories of the Italian peace treaty, requesting revision of the treaty. The Note asked for: (1) the suppression of the preamble, with its implications of war guilt, and the substitution of a common understanding that Italy was a free country participating with other countries in the spirit of the U.N. Charter; (2) the deletion of those articles (16-18) requiring Italy to prevent a renaissance of the Fascist regime and to maintain democratic institutions, which, in the Government's opinion, implied a distrust of the Italian regime; and (3) the suppression of Articles 46-70, which restricted Italian armaments and prohibited the fortification of certain frontier zones and of Italian islands.

Adoption of U.N. resolution recommending admission of Italy to the United Nations (*see United Nations, General Assembly*).

JORDAN. 12 Dec.—British offer of financial aid (*see Great Britain*).

18 Dec.—*Iraq*. The Prime Minister, Tewfi Pasha Abu'l Huda, addressed the Chamber of Deputies in private session on union with Iraq.

KOREA. 5 Dec.—Allied jet fighters shot down five MIG 15 fighters and damaged five more without loss to themselves in battles in which the

KOREA (*continued*)

number of Soviet fighters engaged was estimated at not less than 230.

A United Nations announcement said that at the truce talks the Communists had named Poland and Czechoslovakia as acceptable 'neutral' nations, but under questioning had agreed that Switzerland, Sweden, and Denmark were also neutral.

6 Dec.—The U.N. delegation rejected the Communist prohibition on rotation of troops and the demand that U.N. forces should withdraw from the coastal islands and waters north of the cease-fire line. The Communists rejected a modified U.N. proposal for truce supervision by joint teams.

Allied fighter-bombers made 107 attacks on field guns in the enemy's front line.

7 Dec.—The U.N. delegation at the truce talks told the Communists that the United Nations would discuss recommendations for a withdrawal of foreign troops from Korea as soon as all other armistice questions were disposed of.

8 Dec.—The Communists rejected every major U.N. proposal for an armistice. After the session a United Nations spokesman reported 'complete stalemate'.

The Fifth Air Force claimed that between 1 and 7 December thirteen enemy jet aircraft had been destroyed, one probably destroyed, and seventeen damaged, for a loss of seven Allied jet aircraft.

The Turkish information service announced that Turkish Army casualties totalled 1,910.

10 Dec.—A broadcast from the U.N. radio station in Tokio strongly attacked the Communists for having 'made hostages of all U.N. prisoners still alive in Red camps' by their apparent refusal to discuss their exchange unless the United Nations gave in to the Communist truce demands.

The South Koreans reported having killed nearly 800 guerrillas and captured another 800 in the south-eastern region.

11 Dec.—The Communists accused the United Nations of having violated the Kaesong neutral zone.

The U.S. Air Force and Navy Departments announced in Washington that more than 900 aircraft had been lost in Korea. They claimed the destruction of about 300 Communist planes.

12 Dec.—The Communist delegation proposed that all prisoners of war should be released by both sides after an armistice had been signed, and that a joint team should effect the exchange under the direction of a military armistice commission. They promised to give prisoner of war information after acceptance of the proposal.

The U.N. delegation offered to withdraw forces from islands off North Korea within territorial waters and to agree to neutral supervision teams if the Communists would accept: (1) that the teams be under the direction of a military armistice commission; (2) that they would have freedom of movement throughout Korea; (3) that aerial reconnaissance be permitted; (4) the rotation of troops; (5) that there would be no airfield rehabilitation or construction.

13 Dec.—Large-scale air battles took place over north-west Korea. Twelve MIG 15s were destroyed and three damaged for the loss of one U.S. Sabre. In the ground fighting allied forces engaged enemy troops north-east of Panmunjom.

The U.S. State Department asked Sweden, Switzerland, and Norway if they would have any objection to being represented in non-belligerent inspection teams in the event of an armistice being signed.

14 Dec.—The Communist delegation proposed that the number of troops and the amount of war material at the time of the signing of an armistice should not be increased after the signing; that both sides might rotate troops up to 5,000 a month; and that teams of neutral observers should be under the final authority of a joint armistice commission.

A United Nations statement said that the Communists had refused to agree to visits by the International Red Cross to their prison camps. They also refused to make available information on U.N. prisoners until and unless bulk prisoner exchange were agreed upon.

15 Dec.—Gen. Turner of the U.N. delegation rejected the new Communist proposals. He accused the Communist delegation of seeking to gain through negotiation advantages they could not win through fighting.

16 Dec.—U.N. aircraft losses for the week were given as thirteen. The U.S. Air Force announced the doubling of the number of Sabre jet aircraft in Korea.

The Norwegian Foreign Ministry announced Norway's willingness to join the proposed neutral inspection commission.

Mr John Foster Dulles arrived in Pusan from Tokio and conferred with the South Korean President, Dr Syngman Rhee. He said afterwards that the free world would not desert Korea if an armistice was signed; the United Nations would still try to achieve a unified Korea by peaceful means.

17 Dec.—The Communists were warned that U.N. aircraft would in future attack any Communist vehicles on the highway between Pyongyang and Kaesong in excess of two convoys of six vehicles each daily.

18 Dec.—*Prisoners of War.* The Communist delegation gave the U.N. negotiators a list of 11,559 prisoners of war in their hands. It included 3,198 Americans, 7,142 South Koreans, 919 British, and 234 Turks. In return the Communists were supplied with a list of 132,474 prisoners held by the United Nations, of which 20,740 were Chinese. The U.N. Command issued a warning that the Communist list was probably unreliable.

MALAYA. 6 Dec.—Mr Lyttelton, Secretary of State for the Colonies, met members of the Malayan Trade Union Council in Kuala Lumpur. They complained that there had been victimization of trade unionists by certain rubber companies since the Conservative Government had been returned to power.

7 Dec.—Guerrillas killed two British soldiers and wounded one during engagements in Johore and Negri Sembilan. Two guerrillas were killed by Gurkha troops near Pertang (Negri Sembilan).



MALAYA (*continued*)

8 Dec.—Dato Onn Bin Ja' Afar, Member for Home Affairs and leader of the Independence of Malaya Party, challenged Mr Churchill in a speech at Port Dickson 'to give a clear unequivocal statement of British intentions' in regard to Malaya's future. He deplored the use of the words 'within the Commonwealth' when referring to the ultimate aim of self-government for Malaya and said the words did not appear in the Federation agreement.

11 Dec.—In a talk to the press in Singapore and a broadcast Mr Lyttelton promised speedy action to subdue terrorism. He said the war would be won without large military reinforcements and he outlined the recommendations he would make on his return home. These included: overall direction of civil and military forces, reorganization of the police, greater protection of the resettlement areas, the organization of a Home Guard to include large numbers of Chinese, and an accelerated education programme. Mr Lyttelton emphasized the need for securing the active co-operation of all Malayan peoples and gave reassurances concerning British policy which, he said, aimed at stable self-government based on a true partnership of all Malayan communities including the British. He said the British would never quit until this aim had been achieved.

Mr Lyttelton later left Singapore for Hong Kong. Before leaving he announced that Chinese in Singapore who knew no English would be eligible for naturalization as British subjects.

15 Dec.—More than 300 persons suspected of aiding the rebels were arrested.

Two persons were wounded when rebels attacked the village of Tanjong Melayu on the mainland opposite Singapore.

Mr Lyttelton returned to Singapore from Hong Kong.

18 Dec.—In a statement to the press in Kuala Lumpur, Mr Lyttelton emphasized the political difficulties in Malaya owing to the Chinese fear of Malayan political domination and the Malayan fear of Chinese economic strength.

MALTA. 14 Dec.—Two supporters of the coalition Government went over to the Opposition, thereby reducing the Government's support to twenty in a House of forty.

MOROCCO. 13 Dec.—In presenting his budget programme for the next year amounting to 79,000 m. francs at the opening session of the French section of the Moroccan Government Council, Gen. Guillaume, the Resident General, said that history had shown that democracy required a long and difficult apprenticeship and added: 'It is precisely this apprenticeship that France has undertaken here within the framework of her responsibility under existing treaties. It is one of the essential aims of the reforms to which she is committed.' He then gave an outline of the political and social reforms envisaged.

NEPAL. 14 Dec.—Maharaja Mohun Shumsher Rana, who resigned the

Premiership on 12 November, left Katmandu for Bombay for health reasons.

**NETHERLANDS.** 7 Dec.—*North Atlantic Treaty.* Mr Staf, Defence Minister, told the press that the Netherlands would contribute five divisions, including troops for territorial defence, to the N.A.T.O. defence plan by 1954. He said that the Government were prepared to modify the constitution to provide for a European Army.

17 Dec.—*Communism.* The Government announced a ban for Civil Servants on membership of the Communist Party.

18 Nov.—*Trade Liberalization.* The Minister of Economic Affairs announced in the Lower House the Government's decision to liberalize the import of coal and steel from 1 January 1952.

**NORTH ATLANTIC TREATY ORGANIZATION.** 14 Dec.—*Schuman Plan.* Gen. Eisenhower, speaking at his headquarters, expressed his satisfaction at the ratification of the Schuman Plan treaty by the French Assembly and described the Schuman Plan as a 'great step forward in the unification of the European economy'. He expressed the view that as long as the Communist threat existed there could be 'no lasting peace until, and unless, there is a political federation in western Europe'.

15 Dec.—In an address to the N.A.T.O. Finance Ministers, Gen. Eisenhower congratulated the Temporary Council Committee on their report on the co-ordination of western defence plans. He emphasized the flexibility of their plans and said that if they were fulfilled the west 'would soon reach a point when it would be foolish to attack us'. He urged support for a European army as being the only satisfactory solution both politically and militarily. When asked if the principles of the report could be applied even if some countries felt unable to implement all its recommendations, he gave an emphatic affirmative.

17 Dec.—*Defence Production Board.* It was announced that Gen. Kahn of France had succeeded M. Janne of Belgium as Chairman of the Defence Production Board.

18 Dec.—*Temporary Council Committee Report.* Mr Harriman, chairman of the Temporary Council Committee, issued a statement on the Committee's report to the Atlantic Council which it had completed on 17 December. He said its aim had been to analyse available resources of the Atlantic community, to identify the issues which had to be faced, and to make specific recommendations. All twelve countries had submitted without reservation information on every aspect of their economic, social, and military life. Substantial contributions to the Committee's work had been made by Gen. McMarney's Costing and Screening Committee and by the O.E.E.C. The report emphasized that the prime requisite to achieve defence objectives and at the same time maintain economic strength was a satisfactory rate of economic expansion with drastic action to remedy the coal and steel scarcity. It recognized the urgent necessity of solving the dollar balance of payments problem and in this connection attached great importance to U.S.

NORTH ATLANTIC TREATY ORGANIZATION (*continued*)

off-shore purchases and military expenditure, including the U.S. share of the infra-structure project. Analyses of individual members' defence programmes with recommendations had been submitted to Governments for consideration.

Mr Harriman told a press conference that the committee had recommended that U.S. aid be distributed unilaterally through N.A.T.O. instead of through existing bilateral arrangements.

**NORWAY. 12 Dec.—Defence.** A survey of plans for the development of Norway's defence during 1951-4, involving a total expenditure of between 2,500 m. and 3,000 m. kroner, was given in the Storting by the Ministers for Foreign Affairs, Trade, and Defence.

18 Dec.—Judgement in Anglo-Norwegian fisheries dispute (*see United Nations, International Court of Justice*).

**PAKISTAN. 5 Dec.—Kashmir.** Mir Waiz Mohammed Yusuf Shah, President of the All Jammu and Kashmir Moslem Conference, succeeded Col. Alu Ahmed Shah, as head of the 'caretaker' Government for Azad (Free) Kashmir following the latter's resignation.

Indian protest *re* Pakistan refusal to allow air flight over the North-West Frontier Province (*see India*).

17 Dec.—Afghan statement on 'Pakhtunistan' (*see Afghanistan*).

**PERSIA. 5 Dec.—**The chairman of the Mixed Oil Commission, Najmol Molk, and another member, Senator Sorosri, resigned from the Commission. It was understood that a difference of opinion had arisen over the Government's policy of selling oil to satellite countries, but this was denied by the Government.

An official of the National Bank said that the whole of the £14 m. withdrawn from the currency cover had been spent.

6 Dec.—British White Paper on correspondence between the Persian and British Governments and documents concerning the oil industry in Persia (*see Great Britain*).

A demonstration by schoolchildren and students in Tehran against the violence of recent police action during disturbances in the university and secondary schools was broken up by the police and troops with fixed bayonets. Hooligans armed with clubs, who professed to be members of Dr Baquai's pro-Government Toilers' Party and who were encouraged by the police, joined in action against the children and wrecked the printing presses of all the Opposition papers except *Dad* and the offices of the pro-Communist Partisans of Peace. Eight people were killed and over 250 injured. More than 140 persons were arrested. Mr Kalali, Minister of the Interior, personally conducted the activities against the children. Mr Fatemi, the Prime Minister's assistant, said later that the Prime Minister had given orders that all who had raided the Opposition groups' offices would be severely punished.

The *New York Times* correspondent, Mr Michael Clark, was given forty-eight hours' notice of expulsion from Persia. He had written that

the atmosphere of incipient terrorism in Persia was Dr Moussadek's best ally.

7 Dec.—The U.S. Ambassador called on Dr Moussadek to protest against the expulsion of Mr Clark.

9 Dec.—Several Opposition deputies, who had spent the night in the Majlis building for fear of being prevented from reaching it, charged the Government in the Majlis with responsibility for the bloodshed and destruction of 6 December. The tone of Government speakers was apologetic, and the Minister of the Interior offered compensation, after investigation, to the newspapers which had been raided.

Several more persons, including eleven newspaper editors, sought sanctuary in the Majlis building, bringing the total there to thirty-two.

10 Dec.—*Egypt*. A Note formally recognizing King Farouk as King of Egypt and the Sudan was sent to the Egyptian Government.

The information officer of the National Iranian Oil Company announced that Dr Moussadek had approved a scheme to barter oil and petrol for foreign goods thus overcoming foreign exchange difficulties. He also said that Persia was prepared to accept as a short-term agreement a 'mixed board of supervision' for the oil industry consisting of Persians and the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development. The board would supervise production and direct distribution.

U.S. water well drilling programme (*see United States*).

11 Dec.—Fighting broke out in the Majlis between Government and Opposition members when Dr Moussadek tried to make a statement on the riots of 5 December, and armed guards had to clear the Chamber. Demonstrations also took place outside the building in which twenty-five persons were reported to have been injured.

Later the Majlis resumed its session and after much hostile interruption Dr Moussadek was finally allowed to speak. He said the Washington negotiations had failed because of Britain's dislike of U.S. intervention, the Labour Government's fall and the Conservative Government's dislike of nationalization, and the United States' insistence on the return of British technicians. Referring to the World Bank proposals, he said that Persia was willing that it should provide capital and that part of the receipts be paid into the Bank to provide for eventual compensation to the Anglo Iranian Oil Company, but she would not allow the readmission of British technicians 'disguised as employees of the Bank'. He accused the United States of restricting aid to Persia to 'a few bags of D.D.T. powder' and said that it was therefore better to close down the oil industry altogether, although it would mean a tightening of the nation's belt.

Dr Moussadek informed former purchasers of Persian oil in a Note that their priority privileges under the nationalization law would be withdrawn in ten days unless they signed new agreements with the National Oil Company.

12 Dec.—*Government Changes*. The following new Ministers who completed the reconstituted Cabinet were presented to the Shah: Dr Gholamhossain Sadiqi, Posts and Telegraph; Khalil Taleqani, Agriculture; Aliasghar Foruzan, acting Finance.

PERSIA (*continued*)

A demonstration against the Opposition by organized Government supporters took place in Tehran without interference from the police.

13 Dec.—Mr Fatemi announced the expulsion of Mr Middleton, Reuter's correspondent in Tehran, for 'falsification' of a news message.

A pro-Government demonstration organized by Ayatullah Kashani, the religious leader, took place without serious disorder.

16 Dec.—It was learned that the Government had cabled the Persian Minister at The Hague to ask the International Court for thirty days' postponement of the hearing of the oil dispute.

17 Dec.—*General Elections.* Dr Moussadek opened the election campaign with a broadcast in which he said that the British were trying to interfere in the election in order to dominate the Majlis.

18 Dec.—The elections began in Tehran and the northern provinces.

POLAND. 9 Dec.—Trade agreement with Sweden (*see Sweden*).

14 Dec.—B.B.C. anti-jamming measures (*see Great Britain*).

RUMANIA. 5 Dec.—*United States.* The Government published a statement accusing the United States of carrying on 'hostile machinations and slander campaigns' against the 'people's democracy'. The statement protested primarily against the U.S. resolution asking for a U.N. investigation of violations by Rumania, Hungary, and Bulgaria of human rights guaranteed by the peace treaties. The allegations were denied.

11 Dec.—*United States.* A Note was delivered to the United States, protesting that a U.S. aircraft flying from Athens had dropped two spies in Transylvania on 18 October.

SIAM. 6 Dec.—King Phumiphol Aduljei signed a proclamation approving the reintroduction of the 1932 constitution, subject to amendment by the National Assembly, and appointing Field-Marshal Pibul Songgram as Prime Minister with power to form a Cabinet.

SOCIALIST INTERNATIONAL. 16 Dec.—After a three-day session in Brussels, the General Council adopted unanimously a resolution recommending the strengthening of all free countries' defences, on the basis of a fair distribution of the burdens between countries and classes, and the formation of 'a truly European Army with which all free countries could be associated from the first moment'.

The British and Swedish delegations promised an immediate grant for the development of Socialist parties in Asian under-developed countries.

SOUTH AFRICA. 5 Dec. *et seq.*—South-West African dispute (*see United Nations, General Assembly, Trusteeship Committee*).

12 Dec.—*South West Africa.* Dr Malan, Prime Minister, announced that the Government had decided to withdraw its delegation from the U.N. General Assembly, 'pending satisfactory consideration' of its



complaint against the Trusteeship Committee, and to recall for consultation its delegate to the United Nations, Dr Dönges, Minister of the Interior. In a restatement of the South African position in the dispute, Dr Malan emphasized that the International Court had upheld South Africa's denial of the United Nations' claim on the trusteeship of S.W. Africa.

14 Dec.—*S.W. Africa.* Mr Strauss, leader of the Opposition, said there was no doubt the United Nations had acted unconstitutionally in the dispute over S.W. Africa and he thought the temporary withdrawal from plenary sessions of the General Assembly might serve a useful purpose. But he considered the Government's failure to accept Gen. Smuts's advice to submit reports to the Trusteeship Council as a matter of courtesy was one of the main causes of the existing situation.

SUDAN. 9 Dec.—The formation of a new party, the 'Socialist Republican Party', consisting of 'notables, Government officials, merchants, and tribal chiefs' was announced.

13 Dec.—A Sudanese delegation in Paris representing the Umma and Ashigga parties issued a statement claiming that all Sudanese parties demanded: (1) freedom, emancipation from imperialism, and the immediate ending of the existing regime; (2) an immediate plebiscite supervised by a neutral U.N. commission on the two issues of either (a) complete independence, or (b) union with Egypt; (3) the evacuation of British and Egyptian forces and civil officials before the plebiscite.

SWEDEN. 9 Dec.—*Poland.* The Foreign Office announced the conclusion of a one-year trade agreement with Poland which provided for an increase in the value of Polish exports from 245 m. kronor to 345 m. The value of Swedish exports was expected to increase from 100 m. kronor to 185 m., excluding the provision of capital goods to a value of 60 m. under the long-term agreement of 1947.

SWITZERLAND. 13 Dec.—*New Federal Government.* The Federal Assembly of the two Parliamentary Chambers elected in joint session the Federal Government for four years. Five members were re-elected. There was no change in the new Government's political composition which included six representatives of the bourgeois parties and one Socialist.

SYRIA. 17 Dec.—Israeli-Syrian incident (*see Israel*).

TIBET. 15 Dec.—The Panchen Lama left Sining, capital of Chinghai province, for Lhasa. Before leaving he sent messages to Mao Tse Tung, to the north-west military administration, and to the Chinese military commanders in Tibet, announcing his intention of uniting with the Dalai Lama in carrying out the agreement on the peaceful liberation of Tibet. He also sent a message to the Dalai Lama appealing for his cooperation.

**TUNISIA** 15 Dec.—French reply to Tunisian memorandum of 31 October, and recall of Resident-General (*see France*).

**TURKEY.** 8 Dec.—*United States.* The appointment of Mr McGhee as U.S. Ambassador to Turkey was announced.

10 Dec.—*U.S.S.R.* Mr Koprulu, Foreign Minister, referred in the National Assembly to the second Soviet Note of 2 December on Turkey's adhesion to the North Atlantic Treaty. He said it was merely a repetition of the first and that it was well known that Turkey had no aggressive designs. Her airports and naval bases would not be put at any other country's disposal but were exclusively for her own defence.

## UNITED NATIONS

### GENERAL ASSEMBLY

7 Dec.—*Italy.* The Assembly approved by 54 votes to 5 (*Soviet bloc*) with one abstention (Ethiopia) the Trusteeship Committee's resolution to admit Italy to the United Nations in view of her position as an administering power in Somaliland.

*Greece.* The *ad hoc* political committee's resolution for the dissolution of the Special Commission on the Balkans within sixty days and the establishment of a Balkans sub-commission of the Peace Observation Commission was approved by 48 votes to 5 (*Soviet bloc*) with one abstention. A clause of a Soviet amendment requesting a resumption of Greco-Bulgarian and Greco-Albanian relations was accepted by 15 votes to 10, with 20 abstentions.

*Human Rights.* The Legal Committee's report suggesting that consideration of the Draft Declaration of Human Rights be postponed 'until a sufficient number of States had transmitted their comments and suggestions' was adopted by 49 votes to 7, with 4 abstentions. The Chilean, Yugoslav, and Bolivian delegates protested against the recommendation.

13 Dec.—*Morocco.* The Steering Committee's recommendation to postpone discussion of the Moroccan question was adopted by 28 votes to 23 with 7 abstentions in the face of strong opposition from the Arab States. The Foreign Ministers of Egypt and Pakistan repeated charges of French oppression in Morocco which were vigorously denied by M. Schuman, French Foreign Minister.

14 Dec.—*Yugoslavia.* The Assembly endorsed, by 47 votes to 5 (*Soviet bloc*) with 2 abstentions (Persia and Afghanistan) the *ad hoc* Political Committee's approval of the Yugoslav resolution concerning hostile activities of the Soviet bloc (*see p. 718*).

### Political Committee

8 Dec.—*Germany.* Dr Schaeffer, Vice-President of the Federal German Parliament, Dr Von Brentano, chairman of the west German Christian Democratic Party, and Herr Reuter, the Mayor of west Berlin, appeared before the *ad hoc* committee as representatives of west Germany and west Berlin to plead the Federal Government's case that a neutral commission should visit east and west Germany and Berlin to

ascertain whether conditions existed for free and democratic elections. They stated that in east Germany all political parties except the Socialist Unity Party had been suppressed and gave figures of those killed, deported to Russia, and sent to concentration camps by the east German Government.

11 Dec.—*Disarmament.* The President of the Assembly, Dr Nervo, presented to the committee the memorandum setting out the results of the four-Power sub-committee. Part One which covered the areas of agreement recorded that the four Powers had agreed on the setting up of a new disarmament commission to be called 'The Atomic Energy and Conventional Armaments Commission' which would prepare proposals to be embodied in a draft treaty or treaties for submission to a world conference. The objectives of the proposals were defined by the western Powers as 'the regulation, limitation, and balanced reduction of all armed forces and all armaments' and 'the abolition of atomic and other weapons of mass destruction'. Mr Vyshinsky defined them as the prohibition of atomic weapons, the effective (strict) international control of atomic energy and its use for peaceful purposes only, and the limitation and reduction of armaments and armed forces. All four Powers were agreed that all armed forces (including para-military, security, and police) and all armaments (including atomic) should be included in the commission's terms of reference, and that there should be full disclosure of information and effective international inspection and verification. Although Mr Vyshinsky had insisted that the control organ should be within the framework of the Security Council and that the veto would be operative in the new commission, it had been agreed that the control organ should decide the times and places of inspection and that a majority decision by it in that regard would be binding on all, with no right of veto.

Part Two of the memorandum made it clear that the major fundamental differences between Russia and the western Powers were: (1) Soviet insistence on the immediate and unconditional prohibition of the production of atomic weapons and the western view that until a system of control came into operation the prohibition would be unenforceable and illusory; (2) the Soviet demand for the reduction of the four Powers' armaments by one third before disclosure and international inspection became effective; (3) Russia's insistence on the separation of atomic weapons from other armaments; (4) the western Powers' demand for stage-by-stage disclosure and verification.

A separate declaration by the three western Powers said that they would continue to work in the new commission for agreement on a comprehensive programme which would include all types of armaments and armed forces. It recorded their opposition to mass destruction of any sort and stated that they sought no advantage from genuine disarmament save that of a general increase in security.

Mr Lloyd (U.K.) made an explanatory statement to the committee on the western Powers' position and their differences with Russia.

*Germany.* An East German delegation consisting of Herr Bolz, leader of the National Democratic Party, Herr Nuschke, leader of the Christian

UNITED NATIONS *Political Committee (continued)*

Democratic Union, Herr Ebert, Mayor of East Berlin and a member of the Socialist Unity Party, and Dr Ackermann, also a member of the Socialist Unity Party and State Secretary for Foreign Affairs, attended the resumed debate on Germany in the *ad hoc* committee. Herr Bolz followed the Soviet line declaring that a United Nations inquiry would be an intervention in internal affairs contrary to U.N. principles and to German rights of self-determination, but he was willing that an inquiry should take place under four-Power control. He rejected the allegations of the West German delegation as 'fantastic', emphasized the need for an immediate peace treaty, and repeated familiar charges concerning the 'Fascist' tendencies of the west and the subservience of Dr Adenauer to western militaristic plans.

12 Dec.—*Disarmament.* Mr Vyshinsky gave the Committee his views on the sub-committee's report. He conceded that some positive results had been achieved but emphasized his differences with the western position, especially over atomic weapons. He insisted that these should be unconditionally prohibited by the General Assembly and strict international control established. M. Moch (France) asked why Russia, if she could not accept the western plan for control of atomic weapons, did not submit a proposal of her own.

13 Dec.—The three western Powers tabled their revised draft resolutions on disarmament. They contained some modifications and clarifications but came no nearer to the Russian position on fundamental issues.

*Germany.* Sweden presented a new draft in the *ad hoc* committee which proposed that, in view of east German opposition to a U.N. commission of inquiry, the four occupying Powers, in concert with the German authorities, should agree upon the necessary conditions for all-German elections which should then be held under the supervision of a neutral international commission appointed by the United Nations.

14 Dec.—A second resolution on Germany was submitted in the *ad hoc* committee by Bolivia, Brazil, Columbia, Cuba, and Uruguay. It proposed that a five-Power commission should investigate at once in Germany the possibility of holding free elections and report within a month to the United Nations.

*Disarmament.* Dr Jessup (United States) introduced to the committee the revisions of the western disarmament draft. He said that although the gap between the western and Russian views was as wide as ever on major issues, every effort had been made to accommodate Mr Vyshinsky's views where areas of agreement existed. He regretted the absence of a similar flexibility in the Soviet amendments (which had been tabled the previous day and which contained two minor changes). The Yugoslav, Israeli, and Iraqi delegates expressed support for the western draft. The Belgian delegate said the Russian draft was unacceptable for two reasons: first, it would eliminate American superiority in atomic weapons and increase Russian superiority in conventional weapons; secondly, it suggested prohibition of atomic weapons without effective control.

15 Dec.—*Germany*. Amendments to the three-Power resolution (see p. 719) were submitted by Norway, the Netherlands, Canada, Denmark, and Iceland, according to which the scope of the proposed U.N. Commission would be enlarged to include recommendations on what steps might be taken to bring about all-German elections. The amendments also envisaged U.N. assistance in the conduct of the elections.

*Disarmament*. Dr Jessup (U.S.A.) strongly opposed proposals to re-convene and prolong the four-Power sub-committee and to limit the activities of the proposed Disarmament Commission to the area of four-Power agreement. He insisted that verification and control must remain the guiding principles of the Commission.

17 Dec.—*Germany*. In the *ad hoc* committee's debate, Sir Gladwyn Jebb opposed the Swedish draft on the ground that four-Power discussions on elections would be unlikely to reach agreement, but he admitted that if the proposed U.N. commission were refused entry to the Soviet zone there would be no advantage in its visiting only west Germany. He suggested that Brazil, Iceland, the Netherlands, Pakistan, and Poland should be the members of the commission and urged Russia to accept what would be a truly impartial commission.

*Disarmament*. The Polish delegate tabled a proposal for the creation by the Assembly of a single disarmament commission composed of members of the Security Council and Canada which would consider the western Powers' draft and the Soviet amendments to it.

18 Dec.—*Disarmament*. Mr Vyshinsky expressed support for the Polish amendment proposing the creation of a disarmament commission without terms of reference and also for an Egyptian amendment to the effect that the Assembly's legal committee should prepare a draft treaty outlawing atomic weapons. He said the revised western draft showed no substantial changes and was still aimed at wrecking both arms reduction and the abolition of atomic weapons.

#### *Trusteeship Committee*

5 Dec.—*S.W. Africa*. The President of the Assembly replied to the South African Government's letter of 24 November that there was no valid basis for a review of the Committee's decision to invite tribal representatives from S.W. Africa to appear before the Committee and that he would submit the South African letter to the Committee.

The Committee adopted a resolution to hear a statement from the Rev. Michael Scott, the authorized spokesman of the S.W. African tribal chiefs.

6 Dec.—*South-West Africa*. It was learned that Dr Dönges, leader of the South African delegation, had sent a second letter to the President of the Assembly dated 4 December restating the view that the Trusteeship Committee's decision to allow S.W. African tribesmen to appear before the Committee was unconstitutional in that S.W. Africa was not a trust territory.

8 Dec.—The Rev. Michael Scott appeared before the Committee as representative of the native tribes in S.W. Africa. He said that the South African Government had made it physically impossible for the



UNITED NATIONS *Trusteeship Committee (continued)*

tribal chiefs to leave the area and appear before the Committee, and he asked the Committee to redouble their efforts to persuade South Africa to lift the ban. The South African delegation did not attend the debate and many spokesmen including the U.S. representative condemned them for flouting international law.

10 Dec.—The Committee debated two resolutions on S.W. Africa, one of which, sponsored by eight Powers, declared any modification of S.W. Africa's international status to be invalid and asked South Africa to resume negotiations with the United Nations on the territory on the basis of the *ad hoc* committee's proposal that South Africa should keep its League of Nations mandate in S.W. Africa but be responsible for it to the United Nations.

The other, five-Power, resolution sponsored by Cuba, Ecuador, Egypt, India, and the Philippines, reasserted that S.W. Africa should be placed under U.N. trusteeship.

13 Dec.—*S.W. Africa.* The Committee adopted the resolution requesting the Union Government to submit South-West Africa to the trusteeship system.

It also adopted the resolution recommending the *ad hoc* committee set up in 1950 to persevere with its negotiations with the Union Government. Britain and most of the administering Powers abstained.

*Togoland.* Sir Alan Burns (U.K.) informed the committee that Britain and France proposed to set up a Joint Popular Council for Togoland to advise the Administration on matters of common concern to the peoples of the two territories.

A spokesman of the Ewe tribe accused Britain and France of preventing their unification by 'force and oppression'.

15 Dec.—*Togoland.* Representatives of the Ewe tribe asked for a sovereign legislative body for both Togolands with popular elections supervised by a U.N. commission.

17 Dec.—*Togoland.* Mr Olympio, representing the All-Ewe Conference, made it clear that the Ewe tribe were not asking for a small Ewe or Togoland independent State but were proposing the establishment of a greater federation in West Africa.

## INTERNATIONAL COURT OF JUSTICE

6 Dec.—After concurrent voting in the Assembly and the Security Council, six judges were appointed from the following countries: Brazil, United States, Uruguay, Russia, India, and Norway.

18 Dec.—*Anglo-Norwegian Fisheries Dispute.* The Court declared by 10 votes to 2 that the method employed by the Norwegian decree of July 1935 for the delimitation of the fisheries zone was not contrary to international law, nor were the base lines fixed by the decree, in application of this method.

UNITED STATES. 5 Dec.—*France: U.S. Aid.* Mr Lovett, Defence Secretary, said that of the \$600 m. to be made available to France during the remainder of the fiscal year, \$300 m. would come from the

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regular defence budget, being the estimated expenditure in France by the U.S. military establishment on pay for the troops, locally produced items, and the defence 'infra-structure' being created there.

Rumanian accusations of U.S. hostile activities (*see Rumania*).

6 Dec.—*European Coal Production*. Mr Paul Porter, U.S. acting special representative for E.C.A. in Europe, before leaving for the O.E.E.C. Council meeting in Paris, issued a statement criticizing inadequate coal production in Europe, particularly by Germany and Great Britain, the chief producers. He described as 'shocking' the fact that so long after the end of the war Europe should need U.S. dollars to pay for the coal which they ought to produce for themselves.

*Atomic Weapons*. Gen. Collins, Army Chief of Staff, announced that the United States had developed atomic artillery and was planning the replacement of conventional heavy artillery by such weapons.

8 Dec.—*Turkey*. The White House announced the appointment of Mr McGhee as Ambassador to Turkey.

*Defence*. The Department of the Army announced that it had placed a 'multi-million dollar order' for the .300 Garand rifle.

9 Dec.—*China*. The Government issued a warning that any further blackmail payments by Chinese-Americans to protect relatives in China would be liable to prosecution under the Trading with the Enemy Act.

Hungarian White Book on hostile activities of the United States against Hungary (*see Hungary*).

10 Dec.—*Persia*. The State Department announced the Government's decision to undertake water well drilling operations in Persia as part of the Point Four programme.

Three Powers' concessions in regard to German post-war debts (*see Great Britain*).

11 Dec.—*Israel*. The State Department announced that under an interim agreement up to \$25,730,000 in economic aid would be made available to Israel for refugee relief and resettlement projects.

12 Dec.—*Rumania and Hungary*. The State Department described as 'fantastic' and 'ridiculous' the allegations contained in the Notes from Rumania and Hungary of 11 December (*see Rumania and Hungary*).

13 Dec.—*Disarmament*. Mr Acheson, Secretary of State, reported to President Truman on his six weeks' visit to Europe where he had attended meetings of the United Nations in Paris and of the Atlantic Council in Rome. He said the outstanding event had been the submission of the three-Power disarmament proposals and he felt confident that at least a start towards disarmament could be made through the new disarmament commission in the General Assembly, but he emphasized that inspection by disinterested persons was essential. 'We are willing to submit to that,' he said, 'and we insist the others must submit also.'

18 Dec.—Hungarian charges (*see Hungary*).

U.S.S.R. 9 Dec.—Israeli Note *re* Middle East Command (*see Israel*).

10 Dec.—Turkish statement on Soviet Note (*see Turkey*).

18 Dec.—*Middle East Command*. Identical British and French Notes

U.S.S.R. (*continued*)

in reply to the Soviet Note of 24 November were presented to the Soviet Government. They rejected as baseless the charges contained in the Soviet Note and, after repeating the main principles enunciated in the four-Power statement of 10 November on a Middle East Command, declared that it was clear from these principles that the Middle Eastern States were under no compulsion to join the Command, that any action they took or facilities they provided would be determined by free discussion with them, and that the conduct of their internal and external affairs would in no way be restricted. They emphasized the purely defensive character of both the North Atlantic Treaty organization and the Middle East Command, and declared that responsibility for their development rested purely with the Soviet Government. The two Governments also stated that they were forced to the conclusion that the Soviet Government was opposed to any measures designed to secure Middle Eastern stability.

**YUGOSLAVIA.** 5 *Dec.*—Archbishop Stepinac was released from prison on condition that he would not leave his native parish of Krasic, near Zagreb, without the permission of the Ministry of the Interior and would refrain from carrying out episcopal duties. (He had served five years of a sixteen-year sentence for offences against the State).

9 *Dec.*—Mr Marinkov, Premier of the Federal Republic of Slovenia, accused the Vatican of interfering in the internal affairs of Yugoslavia. Among other charges, he said that priests who co-operated with the Communists were being 'systematically persecuted' and that the upper hierarchy had, against the wishes of the lower clergy, refused the Federal Government's offer of social insurance for priests.

## FORTHCOMING EVENTS

- Jan. 15 (?) Commonwealth Talks on Finance, London.  
 „ 29 Reassembly of British Parliament.  
 Feb. 2 North Atlantic Council Meeting, Lisbon.

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